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# United States Department of Agriculture

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## NOTICES OF JUDGMENT UNDER THE CAUSTIC POISON ACT

[Given pursuant to section 9 of the Caustic Poison Act]

85-86

[Approved by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 20, 1938]

**85. Misbranding of Lucky Strike Fungicide. U. S. v. William C. Parrott (The Parrott Chemical Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10. (C. P. A. No. 67. Sample No. 8092-C.)**

This product was a dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in packages suitable for household use, but it was not labeled in compliance with the law prescribing the labeling of such substances.

On November 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Connecticut, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against William C. Parrott, trading as the Parrott Chemical Co., at Stamford, Conn., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Federal Caustic Poison Act on or about June 24, 1936, from the State of Connecticut into the State of Pennsylvania, of a quantity of Lucky Strike Fungicide which was misbranded.

The information alleged that the article contained ammonium in a concentration of 5 percent or more and was a dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in packages suitable for household use, and was misbranded in that the label did not bear the common name of the said dangerous caustic or corrosive substance, namely, ammonium; it did not bear the word "poison"; and it did not bear any directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury.

The information charged that the article was also misbranded in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1634 published under that act.

On November 22, 1937, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$10 on the count charging violation of the Federal Caustic Poison Act, and the same amount on each of the remaining nine counts.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**86. Misbranding of Williams Turkey Tonic. U. S. v. Faurest L. Borton (Williams Turkey Tonic Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$50. (C. P. A. No. 95. Sample No. 29831-C.)**

This product was a dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in packages suitable for household use, but was not labeled in compliance with the law prescribing the labeling of such products.

On November 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Faurest L. Borton, trading as the Williams Turkey Tonic Co., at Monticello, Ill., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Federal Caustic Poison Act, on or about February 15, 1937, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Williams Turkey Tonic that was misbranded.

The information alleged that the article contained hydrochloric acid in a concentration of 10 percent or more and was a dangerous caustic or corrosive substance in packages suitable for household use, and was misbranded in that the word "poison," borne on the label, was printed in type less than 24-point size and smaller than the largest type borne on the label; and in that the label did not bear adequate directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury.

On January 15, 1938, the defendant entered a plea of guilty and the court imposed a fine of \$50.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

